

WEATHER FORECAST
Fair to-day and to-morrow; light
variable winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 59; lowest, 42.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The



Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 53.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1918.—Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

BRITISH IN VALENCIENNES, CUT NEW LINE, OFFICIAL GERMAN NOTE HELD UP BY FLAWS; TEUTON PAPERS CALL KAISER BAR TO PEACE

SENATORS KILL KITCHIN'S DUAL TAX ON PROFITS

Committee Substitutes Combination Plan Less Burdensome to Business.

REQUIRES SINGLE RETURN

War Profits Levy to Apply Only to Corporations Making Swollen Gains.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Kitchen war profits taxes and excess profits taxes went by the board to-day, and as has been predicted many times in this Sun the Senate Finance Committee substituted an altogether new plan for taxing business profits. The committee also completely revised the surtax on individual incomes.

The Senate committee's plan in relation to taxes on business is believed by the committee to be more in conformity with the ideas of the Treasury Department than was the Kitchen plan. It is also their belief that it will be in a general way less burdensome to business and will meet much of the criticism leveled at the taxation scheme of Mr. Kitchen. The committee did not eliminate either the war profits tax or the excess profits tax. It has worked out a combination of the two along what it believes to be more equitable lines.

Lifts Load From Fair Profits.

The effect is to lighten the burden materially on ordinary business profits while still heavily assessing swollen profits. In tumbling over the edifice erected by Mr. Kitchen the committee has invited a stiff fight in conference, as the excess profits schedule revised to-day was one of Mr. Kitchen's pet projects, and the majority leader of the House is certain to make a determined effort to secure its retention in the bill as it finally was agreed upon.

Under the Kitchen plan the excess profits rates are 35 per cent. on the amount of net income exceeding 15 per cent. of the invested capital, 50 per cent. of the amount of net income between 15 per cent. and 20 per cent. of the invested capital, and 70 per cent. of the amount of net income exceeding 20 per cent. of the invested capital.

The committee to-day combined the first two brackets of the tax as Mr. Kitchen wrote them and reduced the rate as well. As revised to-day the rates are 20 per cent. of the amount of net income exceeding 15 per cent. of the invested capital, and 50 per cent. of the amount of net income exceeding 20 per cent. of the invested capital.

War Profits Tax Not to Hit All.

The war profits portion of the committee plan does not apply to all corporations. Only those whose profits still show an excess after paying the excess profits tax are assessed. The effect of the change made by the committee to-day is to make the 50 per cent. war profits tax apply exactly as heavily as in the Kitchen bill if it applies at all. The text of the new section to take the place of the complicated dual system of taxes in the Kitchen bill is as follows:

"That the tax shall be the sum of the amounts computed under the following brackets:

"1. Thirty per cent. of the amount of the net income in excess of the excess profits credits and not in excess of 20 per cent. of the invested capital;

"2. Sixty per cent. of the amount of the net income in excess of 20 per cent. of the invested capital.

"3. The amount by which 80 per cent. of the net income in excess of the war profits credits exceeds the tax imposed by section 891."

To protect small corporations the committee adopted this amendment to the bill:

"That the tax imposed by section 891 (the schedule quoted above) shall in no case be more than 35 per cent. of the amount of the net income in excess of 15 per cent. of the invested capital."

DANIELS ASKS \$600,000,000 TO ADD 156 SHIPS TO NAVY

New Three Year Building Programme Includes Ten Superdreadnoughts and Six Battle Cruisers—\$572,000,000 for Construction in 1919.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—With a view to giving the House Naval Committee ample time within which to prepare the naval appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year Secretary Daniels appeared to-day before that body and outlined his plans for the further increase of the sea fighting forces of the United States by a practical duplication of the stupendous three year building programme provided in the naval appropriation act of 1916.

The programme which Secretary Daniels outlined is for a new three year course of construction, with the capital ships, ten battleships and six battle cruisers, practically duplicating the capital ship programme of 1916 and smaller ships to the number of 140. The Secretary has asked for a total addition to the navy of 156 ships.

Despite concentration of construction work on destroyers, hospital ships and other vessels of instant need to the navy, the building of battleships and battle cruisers has been progressing during the eighteen months that have elapsed since America entered the war.

Lifts Load From Fair Profits.

The effect is to lighten the burden materially on ordinary business profits while still heavily assessing swollen profits. In tumbling over the edifice erected by Mr. Kitchen the committee has invited a stiff fight in conference, as the excess profits schedule revised to-day was one of Mr. Kitchen's pet projects, and the majority leader of the House is certain to make a determined effort to secure its retention in the bill as it finally was agreed upon.

Under the Kitchen plan the excess profits rates are 35 per cent. on the amount of net income exceeding 15 per cent. of the invested capital, 50 per cent. of the amount of net income between 15 per cent. and 20 per cent. of the invested capital, and 70 per cent. of the amount of net income exceeding 20 per cent. of the invested capital.

The committee to-day combined the first two brackets of the tax as Mr. Kitchen wrote them and reduced the rate as well. As revised to-day the rates are 20 per cent. of the amount of net income exceeding 15 per cent. of the invested capital, and 50 per cent. of the amount of net income exceeding 20 per cent. of the invested capital.

The committee to-day combined the first two brackets of the tax as Mr. Kitchen wrote them and reduced the rate as well. As revised to-day the rates are 20 per cent. of the amount of net income exceeding 15 per cent. of the invested capital, and 50 per cent. of the amount of net income exceeding 20 per cent. of the invested capital.

War Profits Tax Not to Hit All.

The war profits portion of the committee plan does not apply to all corporations. Only those whose profits still show an excess after paying the excess profits tax are assessed. The effect of the change made by the committee to-day is to make the 50 per cent. war profits tax apply exactly as heavily as in the Kitchen bill if it applies at all. The text of the new section to take the place of the complicated dual system of taxes in the Kitchen bill is as follows:

"That the tax shall be the sum of the amounts computed under the following brackets:

"1. Thirty per cent. of the amount of the net income in excess of the excess profits credits and not in excess of 20 per cent. of the invested capital;

"2. Sixty per cent. of the amount of the net income in excess of 20 per cent. of the invested capital.

"3. The amount by which 80 per cent. of the net income in excess of the war profits credits exceeds the tax imposed by section 891."

To protect small corporations the committee adopted this amendment to the bill:

"That the tax imposed by section 891 (the schedule quoted above) shall in no case be more than 35 per cent. of the amount of the net income in excess of 15 per cent. of the invested capital."

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—With a view to giving the House Naval Committee ample time within which to prepare the naval appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year Secretary Daniels appeared to-day before that body and outlined his plans for the further increase of the sea fighting forces of the United States by a practical duplication of the stupendous three year building programme provided in the naval appropriation act of 1916.

The programme which Secretary Daniels outlined is for a new three year course of construction, with the capital ships, ten battleships and six battle cruisers, practically duplicating the capital ship programme of 1916 and smaller ships to the number of 140. The Secretary has asked for a total addition to the navy of 156 ships.

Despite concentration of construction work on destroyers, hospital ships and other vessels of instant need to the navy, the building of battleships and battle cruisers has been progressing during the eighteen months that have elapsed since America entered the war.

Lifts Load From Fair Profits.

The effect is to lighten the burden materially on ordinary business profits while still heavily assessing swollen profits. In tumbling over the edifice erected by Mr. Kitchen the committee has invited a stiff fight in conference, as the excess profits schedule revised to-day was one of Mr. Kitchen's pet projects, and the majority leader of the House is certain to make a determined effort to secure its retention in the bill as it finally was agreed upon.

Under the Kitchen plan the excess profits rates are 35 per cent. on the amount of net income exceeding 15 per cent. of the invested capital, 50 per cent. of the amount of net income between 15 per cent. and 20 per cent. of the invested capital, and 70 per cent. of the amount of net income exceeding 20 per cent. of the invested capital.

The committee to-day combined the first two brackets of the tax as Mr. Kitchen wrote them and reduced the rate as well. As revised to-day the rates are 20 per cent. of the amount of net income exceeding 15 per cent. of the invested capital, and 50 per cent. of the amount of net income exceeding 20 per cent. of the invested capital.

The committee to-day combined the first two brackets of the tax as Mr. Kitchen wrote them and reduced the rate as well. As revised to-day the rates are 20 per cent. of the amount of net income exceeding 15 per cent. of the invested capital, and 50 per cent. of the amount of net income exceeding 20 per cent. of the invested capital.

War Profits Tax Not to Hit All.

The war profits portion of the committee plan does not apply to all corporations. Only those whose profits still show an excess after paying the excess profits tax are assessed. The effect of the change made by the committee to-day is to make the 50 per cent. war profits tax apply exactly as heavily as in the Kitchen bill if it applies at all. The text of the new section to take the place of the complicated dual system of taxes in the Kitchen bill is as follows:

"That the tax shall be the sum of the amounts computed under the following brackets:

"1. Thirty per cent. of the amount of the net income in excess of the excess profits credits and not in excess of 20 per cent. of the invested capital;

"2. Sixty per cent. of the amount of the net income in excess of 20 per cent. of the invested capital.

"3. The amount by which 80 per cent. of the net income in excess of the war profits credits exceeds the tax imposed by section 891."

To protect small corporations the committee adopted this amendment to the bill:

"That the tax imposed by section 891 (the schedule quoted above) shall in no case be more than 35 per cent. of the amount of the net income in excess of 15 per cent. of the invested capital."

IMPERIALISM MUST VANISH, PRESS URGES

Hohenzollerns Should Go if Needed to End War, Germans Are Told.

HANG GUILTY IS CRY

Junkers Bitterly Assailed as Party That Led People to Disaster.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

GENEVA, Oct. 22.—Pence must not be delayed a single day on account of the Hohenzollerns if they are an obstacle to it, declares the *Volkfreund* of Karlsruhe, which also is permitted to speak of the disappearance of the superstitious belief that the Emperor was chosen to rule by divine right.

The *Schweizerische Tagblatt* says that everybody is now convinced the Allies will not accord Germany a cheap peace, "but if the glory and power of Imperial Germany is the price, the German people are ready to pay." In permitting such items to leave Germany the German censorship apparently is preparing public opinion for coming events.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The German press generally considers the reply to President Wilson satisfactory and a "good basis for further negotiations" despite the fact that the bulk of the papers are not quite sure what the first part of the note means, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen.

Theodor Wolff in the *Tageblatt* of Berlin says that great difficulties will be caused if President Wilson or the Allies refuse to negotiate for an armistice as proposed by Germany.

"In Paris, New York and London there is now talk about military necessity," Herr Wolff continues. "We won't deny our own politicians spoke with violence in the same strain when they thought possession of Paris was in sight."

The article concludes: "Should President Wilson demand the impossible we must reckon with a continuation of the war."

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22.—German provincial and Socialist newspapers continue their campaign against the "chief culprit" responsible for the war. The *Frankische Tagespost* of Nuremberg, the first paper in Germany openly to demand the abdication of the Emperor, declares that the accession of the Crown Prince is entirely out of the question.

The German people are searching for the guilty, says the *Tageblatt*. It is within the enemy's power to satisfy the President. An armistice is not to be had on the enemy's terms or on any terms that leave room for tergiversation. That is the root of the whole matter.

Asks About Deported Youth.

Where are the youth deported a few days ago from Lille? Where are the women and maidens enslaved by thousands? The very instructions now alleged to have been given to the German army are the very best proofs of that army's previous misconduct.

Neutrals to Investigate German Barbarities

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The German propaganda service announces that a commission of neutral residents of Brussels has gone to the front to investigate charges of devastation and destruction without military objects during the German retreat in Belgium. Baron von der Lancken, Civil Governor of Brussels, went with the commission.

LONDON 'TIMES' ASSAILS NOTE

Kaiser and His Counsellors Seek to Escape Punishment, Paper Asserts.

BRANDS REPLY INSINCERE

"Thunderer" Declares Allies Are Determined Not to Let Bars Down.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun and the Public Ledger.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A *Times* editorial on the German reply to President Wilson says that the Kaiser and his counsellors are now seeking to escape punishment. The editorial also brands the German reply as insincere and asserts that it is impossible to have an armistice on the terms desired by Germany. On the other hand, the *Times* asserts that it is within the power of Germany to satisfy the demands of President Wilson.

The *Times* editorial can be taken as a competent summary of the general opinion expressed here in comment on the German note. The editorial says: "If the German note is taken as an open to them, except surrender practically unconditionally, their new born eagerness to share with the Reichstag the responsibility for the national disaster is peculiarly conspicuous."

"If, on the other hand, they are playing for time in the hope of utilizing armistice conditions as an affront to the women and maidens enslaved by thousands," therefore demanding of the people resistance to the last, their reply is little more than a transparent dodge to shift the odium of the protraction of hostilities on the Allies.

"On its face the document is insincere, even so-called. We do not accept an armistice in accordance with the terms announced by President Wilson. It is within the enemy's power to satisfy the President. An armistice is not to be had on the enemy's terms or on any terms that leave room for tergiversation. That is the root of the whole matter."

Asks About Deported Youth.

Where are the youth deported a few days ago from Lille? Where are the women and maidens enslaved by thousands? The very instructions now alleged to have been given to the German army are the very best proofs of that army's previous misconduct.

Asks About Deported Youth.

Where are the youth deported a few days ago from Lille? Where are the women and maidens enslaved by thousands? The very instructions now alleged to have been given to the German army are the very best proofs of that army's previous misconduct.

Asks About Deported Youth.

Where are the youth deported a few days ago from Lille? Where are the women and maidens enslaved by thousands? The very instructions now alleged to have been given to the German army are the very best proofs of that army's previous misconduct.

TRANSLATORS OF FOE'S REPLY ARE PUZZLED

Many Glaring Differences With Unofficial Version Are Reported.

TRICK WORDS ARE FEARED

President and Cabinet Hold Long Conference Over Situation.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The more the German note is studied in official circles here the less satisfactory it appears.

While authoritative information as to the President's next move is lacking there is no suggestion in responsible quarters that the President in whatever action he takes will further the German desire for a negotiated peace.

The President is still without the official text of the German note. The note was received at the Swiss Legation early this morning and is still there to-night. The delay in its delivery caused some surprise, but it is understood that great care was taken in the translation.

The failure of the Swiss Charge d'Affaires to appear at the State Department led to rumors that the United States might decline to receive the note on the ground that the President's last communication to Germany represented a decision and called for no reply.

It was learned, however, that the Swiss diplomat had not completed the translation until late in the afternoon and found Secretary Lansing at the Cabinet meeting when he called the State Department by telephone. Later Mr. Lansing had an engagement, and this, apparently, deferred delivery of the note until to-morrow.

President Wilson is believed to have discussed the general situation with the Cabinet. The meeting was an unusually long one and there was a full attendance.

Members of the Cabinet were unusually reticent and gave no clue as to what the next move might be. There is still every reason to believe that the President, in effect, will refer the Germans to Marshal Foch.

Analysis of the note by officials here brought out certain features regarded as of prime importance. One feature which received great emphasis was that the so-called reforms have in no way affected or weakened the Kaiser's supreme power over the German army and navy. This is regarded as being all important in considering the present situation. It virtually renders valueless any promises by the liberal leaders in the Reichstag or elsewhere may make.

This has already been strikingly demonstrated prior to the Brest-Litovsk treaty with Russia, when the liberals made all kinds of promises, which were immediately swept away by the military government as soon as the Russian armies were demobilized.

Other Glaring Flaws.

Must Be Prepared for Violence, Says Max

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 22.—"President Wilson's reply to the latest German note may, perhaps, bring definite certainty as to the result of the negotiations," Prince Maximilian, the Imperial German Chancellor, said to-day, according to a despatch received here from Berlin.

"Until then we must prepare to resist a peace of violence. A Government which acted otherwise would be left to the mercy of the fighting and working people. It would be swept away by public opinion."

TWO TOWNS ON MEUSE BURNING

New American Positions North of Verdun Are Not Attacked.

U. S. HOSPITAL IS BOMBED

Nurse Is Blown From Bed, but Not Hurt, and Patients Are Sheltered.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 22.—The towns of Bréville and Cléry le Petit, along the western bank of the Meuse and north of the American line, were reported burning to-day.

The Germans to-day bombarded the American line with mustard and other gas shells, which resulted in nausea and headaches. The enemy, however, made no effort to bombard the new positions gained by the Americans Monday, indicating the possibility that he has withdrawn his big guns in that area.

The clear weather early this morning permitted some aerial work, and the Americans downed a Hanover biplane at Bayonville, a Rumpler at Busancy and a balloon in the vicinity of Tilly.

Aside from the normal harassing artillery fire of the enemy on the front lines and the rear areas and similar activity on the part of the Americans the day passed without incident. There was no infantry action of importance, and the line remains as it was last night.

Two explosions occurred to-day in dugouts in Chatel Chéhery from mines left behind by the Germans when they were driven out of the town two weeks ago.

Prisoners captured yesterday were from all divisions known to be opposite the American lines. The Twenty-eighth German or "Frisch Schok Division" apparently is no longer being used against the Americans on this sector.

In retaliation for the destruction wrought by American bombing planes within the enemy's lines recently German aviators last night raided the American front and back areas in the Meuse valley and the Argonne.

In addition to attacking the infantry the Germans bombed the region around Clermont, Montfaucon and Rurecourt.

Patients Taken to Dugouts.

Four bombs were dropped near the American hospital in the neighborhood of Rurecourt, one tearing down an outbuilding. The glass ends of four former French barracks, now used by the Americans as hospital wards, were shattered.

Haig Makes New Breach in Centre of Great Hunting Defences.

FRENCH PUSH ON GHENT

Take Chalandry and Grand-loup After Pause Due to Rains.

BRITISH REACH SCHELDTE

German Resistance Stiffens at River Where Artillery Supports Them.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Still driving forward, although at a much reduced rate, the British to-day entered Valenciennes, thereby making a new breach in the so-called Hunting Line, which they pierced yesterday east of Courtrai, some thirty-five miles to the north. On their left the French began a new drive toward Ghent, which their cavalry reached last week; the infantry was unable to follow up the tremendous rains that deluged the country and this morning still were five or six miles out. They were then holding a line ten miles long on the 4.5 Canal, west of the city. At last reports they were making excellent progress.

An official statement issued here late to-night says:

"Throughout the day the enemy endeavored to maintain his positions on the Lys and on the canal between Deynze and the Dutch frontier."

"Several counter attacks were launched in order to retake the bridgehead we established yesterday. All failed with heavy losses to the enemy."

To the northwest of Valenciennes the British penetrated deeply into the forest of Raimons toward the angle of the Scheldt at Conde. They made progress east of St. Amand and reached the Scheldt at Hollain and Bruyelle, to the south of Tournai, both of which were taken. Northwest of Tournai they drove the Germans from Froyenne. Sharp fighting developed at Pont-a-Chin for the crossing of the river there, which still was in progress at last reports. The British now practically are at Tournai, being within half a mile of the place.

Opposite Pecq they crossed the river and established a bridgehead on the eastern side, a little north of Tournai.

French Make Gains in Night.

On the Sere from the French made additional gains last night, reaching the railroad northeast of Assis-sur-Sere and the St. Jacques Farm, northeast of Chalandry.

Paris announced to-night the capture of the French of Chalandry and Grandpuit, north of Laon. Czechoslovak troops, fighting with the French, recaptured the village of Teron, which the Germans had retaken.

German forces at Brussels are working incessantly to remove war material from that city, according to the *Kölnischer Volksfreund* of the *Hanoversche Nachrichten*. He says that many regiments of German troops are leaving the city and that there is much excitement among the people there. On the other hand, Antwerp is very calm and has not been affected by recent events.

The same newspaper's correspondent at Boermond says that hundreds of refugees from northern France are arriving there. These have been on the road for three weeks. They received only two hours notice to collect their belongings by German officers at Douai, Cambrai and other cities in the war zone.

Capture 15 Inch Cannon.

Allied forces which swept the Germans out of Belgium captured the big 15 inch cannon with which the Germans have been bombarding Dunkirk during last year. The gun was damaged, according to an official statement issued at the War Office, which reads:

The group of armies commanded by the King of Belgium has maintained its pressure along the whole front. In their hurried retreat before the Belgian army the Germans were forced to abandon all their coast defense guns of which a number were intact. The big 15 inch gun at Longueboom (three miles south of Ghent), which was fired up to the last minute on the city of Dunkirk, was also captured undamaged.

Opinion among military experts inclines to the view that a new and larger attack will be launched by Marshal Foch soon. It is believed that the German stand on their present line, if they make one there, will be brief, as the conditions are all against them, and that they will make their first strong resistance on the so-called Meuse line. Opinion among military experts inclines to the view that a new and larger attack will be launched by Marshal Foch soon. It is believed that the German stand on their present line, if they make one there, will be brief, as the conditions are all against them, and that they will make their first strong resistance on the so-called Meuse line.

Opinion among military experts inclines to the view that a new and larger attack will be launched by Marshal Foch soon. It is believed that the German stand on their present line, if they make one there, will be brief, as the conditions are all against them, and that they will make their first strong resistance on the so-called Meuse line.

Opinion among military experts inclines to the view that a new and larger attack will be launched by Marshal Foch soon. It is believed that the German stand on their present line, if they make one there, will be brief, as the conditions are all against them, and that they will make their first strong resistance on the so-called Meuse line.

Opinion among military experts inclines to the view that a new and larger attack will be launched by Marshal Foch soon. It is believed that the German stand on their present line, if they make one there, will be brief, as the conditions are all against them, and that they will make their first strong resistance on the so-called Meuse line.

Opinion among military experts inclines to the view that a new and larger attack will be launched by Marshal Foch soon. It is believed that the German stand on their present line, if they make one there, will be brief, as the conditions are all against them, and that they will make their first strong resistance on the so-called Meuse line.

Opinion among military experts inclines to the view that a new and larger attack will be launched by Marshal Foch soon. It is believed that the German stand on their present line, if they make one there, will be brief, as the conditions are all against them, and that they will make their first strong resistance on the so-called Meuse line.

Opinion among military experts inclines to the view that a new and larger attack will be launched by Marshal Foch soon. It is believed that the German stand on their present line, if they make one there, will be brief, as the conditions are all against them, and that they will make their first strong resistance on the so-called Meuse line.

Opinion among military experts inclines to the view that a new and larger attack will be launched by Marshal Foch soon. It is believed that the German stand on their present line, if they make one there, will be brief, as the conditions are all against them, and that they will make their first strong resistance on the so-called Meuse line.

Opinion among military experts inclines to the view that a new and larger attack will be launched by Marshal Foch soon. It is believed that the German stand on their present line, if they make one there, will be brief, as the conditions are all against them, and that they will make their first strong resistance on the so-called Meuse line.

Opinion among military experts inclines to the view that a new and larger attack will be launched by Marshal Foch soon. It is believed that the German stand on their present line, if they make one there, will be brief, as the conditions are all against them, and that they will make their first strong resistance on the so-called Meuse line.

Opinion among military experts inclines to the view that a new and larger attack will be launched by Marshal Foch soon. It is believed that the German stand on their present line, if they make one there, will be brief, as the conditions are all against them, and that they will make their first strong resistance on the so-called Meuse line.

Opinion among military experts inclines to the view that a new and larger attack will be launched by Marshal Foch soon. It is believed that the German stand on their present line, if they make one there, will be brief, as the conditions are all against them, and that they will make their first strong resistance on the so-called Meuse line.

Opinion among military experts inclines to the view that a new and larger attack will be launched by Marshal Foch soon. It is believed that the German stand on their present line, if they make one there, will be brief, as the conditions are all against them, and that they will make their first strong resistance on the so-called Meuse line.

Opinion among military experts inclines to the view that a new and larger attack will be launched by Marshal Foch soon. It is believed that the German stand on their present line, if they make one there, will be brief, as the conditions are all against them, and that they will make their first strong resistance on the so-called Meuse line.

Opinion among military experts inclines to the view that a new and larger attack will be launched by Marshal Foch soon. It is believed that the German stand on their present line, if they make one there, will be brief, as the conditions are all against them, and that they will make their first strong resistance on the so-called Meuse line.

Opinion among military experts inclines to the view that a new and larger attack will be launched by Marshal Foch soon. It is believed that the German stand on their present line, if they make one there, will be brief, as the conditions are all against them, and that they will make their first strong resistance on the so-called Meuse line.

Opinion among military experts inclines to the view that a new and larger attack will be launched by Marshal Foch soon. It is believed that the German stand on their present line, if they make one there, will be brief, as the conditions are all against them, and that they will make their first strong resistance on the so-called Meuse line.

Opinion among military experts inclines to the view that a new and larger attack will